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A definition of globalization



Question: What is a concise definition of Globalization? **Answer:** Princess Diana's death.

Question: How come?

Answer: An English princess with an Egyptian boyfriend crashes in a French tunnel, riding in a German car with a Dutch engine, driven by a Belgian who was drunk on Scottish whisky, followed closely by Italian Paparazzi, on Japanese motorcycles, treated by an American doctor, using Brazilian medicines.

This is sent to you by a Canadian over the Internet invented by a Brit, using American Bill Gates' technology, and you're probably reading this on your computer that uses Taiwanese chips and a Korean monitor, assembled by Bangladeshi workers in a Singapore plant, transported by Indian truck drivers, hijacked by Indonesians, unloaded by Sicilian longshoremen, and trucked to you by Mexican illegals.

160 years ago in California



California became a state
The people had no electricity
The state had no money
Almost everyone spoke Spanish
There were gunfights in the streets
So, basically nothing has changed except the women had
Real boobs and the men didn't hold hands.

TODAY'S DATE IS WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 22, 2010

AHMADINEJAD AGAIN DENIES HOLOCAUST, THREATENS U.S.

- IRANIAN LEADER ASKS, WHY IS HOLOCAUST-DENIAL SO SENSITIVE?
- AHMADINEJAD ALSO SAYS U.S. HAS NEVER WON A MAJOR WAR
- HE WILL ADDRESS U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY THURSDAY

NEW YORK – IRANIAN PRESIDENT MAHMOUD AHMADINEJAD HAS AGAIN QUESTIONED THE HOLOCAUST WHICH HE SAYS "HAS BEEN EXAGGERATED AS A PRETEXT FOR WAR." HE ALSO WARNED THE UNITED STATES THAT AN ATTACK ON HIS COUNTRY'S ILLEGAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS FACILITIES WOULD UNLEASH A "WAR WITHOUT END."

THE IRANIAN PRESIDENT IS MAKING THE ROUNDS IN NEW YORK, AHEAD OF HIS SPEECH TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ON THURSDAY.

IN ONE MEETING WITH THE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY ON TUESDAY, HE AGAIN DISPUTED THE HISTORIC TRUTH OF THE HOLOCAUST – THE SYSTEMATIC MURDER OF SIX MILLION JEWS BY NAZI GERMANY.

"THE QUESTION IS, WHY DON'T WE ALLOW THIS SUBJECT TO BE EXAMINED FURTHER ... IT IS INCORRECT TO FORCE ONLY ONE VIEW ON THE REST OF THE WORLD," AHMADINEJAD SAID. HE ADDED: "HOW COME WHEN IT COMES TO THE SUBJECT OF THE HOLOCAUST THERE IS SO MUCH SENSITIVITY?"

THE U.N. HAS IMPOSED FOUR ROUNDS OF SANCTIONS ON IRAN TO TRY TO FORCE IT TO HALT ITS NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM AND PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA HAS REPEATEDLY STATED THAT IF SANCTIONS DO NOT SUCCEED, ALL OPTIONS REMAIN ON THE TABLE.

AHMADINEJAD DISMISSED THE IDEA OF A U.S. MILITARY STRIKE. "THE UNITED STATES HAS NEVER ENTERED A SERIOUS WAR, AND HAS NEVER BEEN VICTORIOUS ...THE UNITED STATES DOESN'T UNDERSTAND WHAT WAR LOOKS LIKE. WHEN A WAR STARTS, IT KNOWS NO LIMITS," HE SAID.

EARLIER, THE IRANIAN LEADER GAVE WHAT WAS DESCRIBED BY AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE AS A "CHAOTIC SPEECH" AT THE UN SUMMIT ON THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN WHICH HE BLAMED CAPITALISM FOR THE WORLD'S ILLS. HE BROKE OFF AT ONE POINT TO COMPLAIN THAT HIS WORDS WERE NOT BEING ACCURATELY TRANSLATED.

ORGANIZERS OF THE CONFERENCE SAID THEY WERE TRANSLATING FROM A PREPARED TEXT SUBMITTED BY THE IRANIAN DELEGATION.

IN OTHER APPEARANCES IN NEW YORK, AHMADINEJAD ACCUSED THE UNITED STATES OF USING THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY TO DOMINATE OTHER COUNTRIES AND CRITICIZED PEACEMAKING EFFORTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

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http://www.christiannewstoday.com/Christian_News_Report_250.html



THE AUSTRALIAN

AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

David Irving says Poland has turned the Auschwitz death camp into a tourist site

AFP , September 12, 2010 3:20PM

HOLOCAUST-denying British historian David Irving has accused Polish authorities of turning Auschwitz into a "Disney-style" tourist site.

The claim came as he defended his own trip to a Nazi death camp. Mr Irving, who was jailed in Austria in 2006 for denying the Holocaust, told London's Daily Mail newspaper that Poland has turned the camp at Auschwitz into a "money-making machine" complete with fake watchtowers.

"I have been a historian for 40 years, I know a fake when I see it, when you look at old photographs of Auschwitz, those towers aren't on the photographs," he told the paper, adding that the camp has a "Disney" atmosphere. Mr Irving spoke out after criticism over a week-long guided tour he is leading to Poland from September 21-29.

It includes a trip to Hitler's headquarters at Ketrzyn (then Rastenburg), SS commander Heinrich Himmler's headquarters and the Treblinka death camp.

In the brochure published on his Focal Point Publications website, Mr Irving said it's an "unforgettable journey" and a chance to see real history. "Forget the phoney allures, mass-tourism and 'reconstructions' of modern-day Auschwitz - the

erstwhile slave-labour camp turned into a tourist attraction, complete with hot-dog vendors and souvenir stands," he wrote.

Irving told the Daily Mail that the trip - which costs \$2750 excluding flights - is so popular he had to turn people away, and he's planning to repeat the journey every two years. He also rejected the label of "Holocaust denier".

"There is no question that the Nazis killed millions of people in these camps. When people call me a Holocaust denier I get quite hot under the collar," he told the newspaper.

The historian was sentenced in 2006 by an Austrian court to three years in jail for denying the Holocaust, but he was released and deported to Britain after serving only one year. The charges stemmed from two speeches he gave in Austria in 1989 in which he said most of those who died at Nazi concentration camps were not executed, but instead succumbed to diseases like typhus.

AFP <http://www.theaustralian.com.au/news/world/david-irving-says-poland-has-turned-the-auschwitz-death-camp-into-a-tourist-site/story-e6frg6so-1225919508452>

Holocaust denier Irving in Poland for Hitler tour

21 September 2010 Last updated at 12:15 GMT



Irving has served time in an Austrian prison for Holocaust denial

British Holocaust denier David Irving has arrived in Poland to lead a tour of sites from the Nazi occupation.

Confirming his arrival by phone, he said he could give no details of his plans for security reasons.

His tour brochure offers a visit to the former Wolf's Lair site where "German army traitors" tried to assassinate Adolf Hitler in 1944.

A Polish group is trying to sue Irving for Holocaust denial, based on one of his books published recently in Polish.

Otwarta Rzeczpospolita (Open Republic) brought a legal action in Warsaw over the 1977 book Hitler's War.

Among the book's claims is the suggestion that Hitler knew nothing of the Holocaust until late 1943, and that he never gave the order for the annihilation of Europe's Jews.

'Real history experts'

"I am now in Warsaw and I am not at liberty to discuss my itinerary as I am sure you understand for security reasons,"

Irving told AFP news agency on Tuesday by telephone. "I will be in Poland for the next nine days."

Polish and British anti-racism groups have urged their governments to stop Irving taking his tour party to Treblinka, the former Nazi death camp where more than 800,000 people, mostly Jews, were murdered.

Treblinka is advertised in the tour brochure as an "optional tour of... a real 'death camp'".

But the tour's chief attraction is the Wolf's Lair - "Let David Irving take you round Hitler's secret headquarters," the leaflet says - while the former base of SS commander Heinrich Himmler is another stop.

Also promised are "lectures by real history experts".

Irving was described as "a racist, an anti-Semite and an active Holocaust denier" by a British judge in 2000 after losing a libel case he had brought against American author Deborah Lipstadt and her publisher Penguin Books.

He was also found guilty of denying the Holocaust by Austria in 2006.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-11381483>

Holocaust denier tours Polish WWII sites

The Sydney Morning Herald, September 21, 2010, AFP

British historian David Irving, who was jailed in Austria for denying the Holocaust, says he is in Poland to start a tour of World War II sites, including the former Treblinka death camp.

"I am now in Warsaw and I am not at liberty to discuss my itinerary, as I am sure you understand for security reasons," Irving told AFP on Tuesday via telephone.

"I will be in Poland for the next nine days," Irving said, confirming a week-long guided tour of World War II and Holocaust-related sites he is leading to Poland from September 21-29.

In a brochure published on his Focal Point Publications website, Irving calls the tour an "unforgettable journey" and a chance to see "real history".

It includes a visit to the former Treblinka death camp, in eastern Poland, where more than 800,000 people, mostly Jews, were murdered.

A trip to Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler's "Wolf's Lair" headquarters at Ketrzyn in northeastern Poland and to the base of SS commander Heinrich Himmler were also on the itinerary, according to Irving's travel brochure.

It was not known exactly how many people were accompanying Irving on the tour.

Holocaust survivors and anti-racism groups have slammed Irving's plans, even calling on Polish authorities to ban his visit.

Irving refused to specify on Tuesday whether he planned to visit the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp in Oswiecim, southern Poland.

The Holocaust-denying historian recently accused Polish authorities of turning Auschwitz into a "Disney-style" tourist site, complete with fake watchtowers. "I have been a historian for 40 years, I know a fake when I see it, when you look at old photographs of Auschwitz, those towers aren't on the photographs," he told Britain's Daily Mail newspaper, adding the camp had a "Disney" atmosphere.

Irving, the author of Hitler's War, a book that attempts to minimise both Nazi atrocities and Hitler's responsibility for them, has rejected the label of "Holocaust denier". "There is no question that the Nazis killed millions of people in these camps. When people call me a Holocaust denier, I get quite hot under the collar," he told the newspaper.

But the historian was sentenced in 2006 by an Austrian court to three years in jail for denying the Holocaust and later released and deported to Britain after serving only one year. At the epicentre of Hitler's plan of genocide against European Jews during World War II, Poland has enacted strict laws against both Holocaust denial and the public propagation of anti-Semitism or fascism.

In Poland, anyone found guilty of denying the Holocaust or publicly propagating anti-Semitism, fascism or other totalitarian ideologies faces a penalty of up to three years behind bars.

According to Poland's Institute of National Remembrance, between 5.47 million and 5.67 million Polish citizens died at the hands of the Nazis.

Polish Jews represented around half of the six million Jews who perished in the Holocaust.

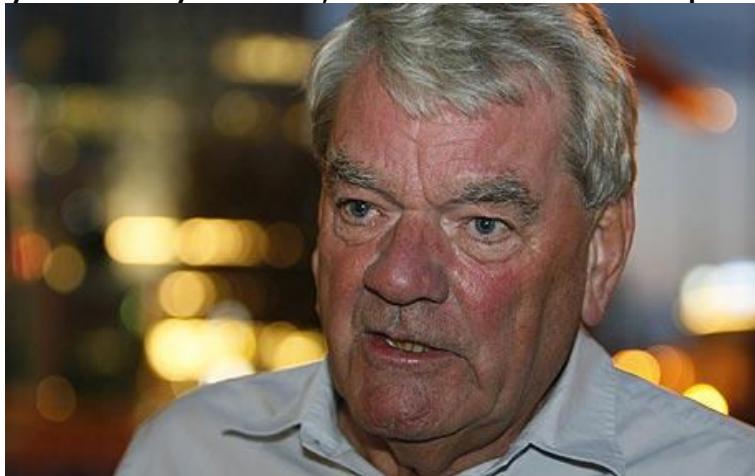
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<http://news.smh.com.au/breaking-news-world/holocaust-denier-tours-polish-wwii-sites-20100921-15k38.html>

Holocaust tour will set record straight, says Irving

The controversial British historian David Irving was met with outrage in Poland yesterday as he claimed the country should be "grateful" that he was running a £1,500 a head "unforgettable" tour of Holocaust sites, including the Treblinka death camp.

By Matthew Day in Warsaw, Published: 9:46PM BST 21 Sep 2010



An Austrian court sentenced David Irving to three years in jail in 2006 for his 1989 claims that there were no gas chambers in the Third Reich Photo: REUTERS

Mr Irving said he would "set the record straight" on the Nazis' extermination of six million Jews, despite the fact that an Austrian court sentenced him in 2006 to three years in jail for his 1989 claims that there were no gas chambers in the Third Reich. He was released and deported to Britain after serving only one year and told the court that his claims had been a mistake. Holocaust survivors and anti-racism groups called on Polish authorities to block his nine-day visit.

Mr Irving told The Daily Telegraph: "I am baffled by the reaction I've had in Poland because they should be very grateful that I am here. "Here I am lecturing to the revisionists and setting the record straight. I am saying to those who believe that not a hair was harmed on the head of the Jewish community that you couldn't be more wrong." He described people who branded him a Holocaust denier as "criminal, lying lunatics".

Enthusiasts from Britain, Germany, Australia and America have paid £1,500 each, excluding flights, to accompany Mr Irving on a tour he has billed as an opportunity to experience "real history". It includes a visit to The Wolf's Lair, Hitler's Eastern Front headquarters at Ketrzyn in north-eastern Poland, and to a bunker once used by the SS commander Heinrich Himmler, as well as to the site of the Treblinka extermination camp.

Dr Rafal Pankowski, of the Never Again Association, which campaigns against racism and anti-Semitism, described Mr

Irving's presence in Poland as "unacceptable and offensive to the memory of the victims" of the war.

A Polish anti-racism group requested a Warsaw court to begin a criminal investigation against Mr Irving in an attempt to block the tour.

Dariusz Gabrel, from the group, Open Republic, described Mr Irving as having been one of the "foremost Holocaust deniers" and called for his prosecution under Polish laws that prohibit the denial of Nazi crimes. "Material evidence clearly shows that he has broken the law," he wrote in the request to the court. "Poland, the country in which the Nazis committed their crimes against humanity, should be especially sensitive to Irving's kind of crime."

The historian said that he wanted to take his tour group to Treblinka, where an estimated 800,000 people died, because it was a "real death camp".

He recently accused Polish authorities, in contrast, of turning Auschwitz into a "Disney-style" tourist site complete with fake watchtowers. Mr Irving's visit has caused anger among Poland's Jews, who made up about half of the total of six million dead.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/poland/8017143/Holocaust-tour-will-set-record-straight-says-Irving.html>

Outrage over David Irving's new death camp tour

By Mary Sibierski , AFP , September 22, 2010 8:17AM



A signpost pointing to the notorious Treblinka death camp in Poland. Picture: Scott L Sakansky

UK historian David Irving, who was jailed in Austria for denying the Holocaust, said he was in Poland to lead a tour of World War II sites, including the former Treblinka death camp. Holocaust survivors and anti-racism groups have slammed Mr Irving's plans, even calling on Polish authorities to ban his visit which is also scheduled to take in a visit to the former local headquarters of Nazi leader Adolf Hitler.

But Mr Irving confirmed that he was now in the Polish capital and planned to remain in the country until September 29. However he has already been banned from giving tours at Poland's Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum as he is not a licensed tour guide, officials say. "Proper actions" will be taken if Mr Irving made statements that denied or played down the Holocaust while visiting Auschwitz, a museum spokesman told the Polish Press Agency PAP.

Officials said that they only knew of Mr Irving's planned visit to the camp from media reports, and that they would monitor Irving if he visited the museum. In a brochure published on his Focal Point Publications website, Mr Irving calls the tour an "unforgettable journey" and a chance to see "real history". It includes a visit to the former Treblinka death camp, in eastern Poland, where more than 800,000 people, mostly Jews, were murdered.

A trip to Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler's "Wolf's Lair" headquarters at Ketrzyn in north-eastern Poland and to the base of SS commander Heinrich Himmler were also on the itinerary, according to Irving's travel brochure.

Although it was not immediately known how many people have signed up, Irving recently said that the trip - which costs \$2650 dollars (\$2780) excluding flights - was so popular he had to turn people away. Mr Irving refused to specify whether he planned to

visit the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp in Oswiecim, southern Poland.

He recently accused Polish authorities of turning Auschwitz into a "Disney-style" tourist site complete with fake watchtowers. "I have been a historian for 40 years, I know a fake when I see it, when you look at old photographs of Auschwitz, those towers aren't on the photographs," he told Britain's *Daily Mail* newspaper, adding the camp had a "Disney" atmosphere.

Irving, the author of "Hitler's War", a book which attempts to minimise both Nazi atrocities and Hitler's responsibility for them, has rejected the label of "Holocaust denier". "There is no question that the Nazis killed millions of people in these camps. When people call me a Holocaust denier I get quite hot under the collar," he told the newspaper. But the historian was sentenced in 2006 by an Austrian court to three years in jail for denying the Holocaust and later released and deported to Britain after serving only one year.

At the epicentre of Hitler's plan of genocide against European Jews during World War II, Poland has enacted strict laws against both Holocaust denial and the public propagation of anti-Semitism or fascism. In Poland, anyone found guilty of denying the Holocaust or publicly propagating anti-Semitism, fascism or other totalitarian ideologies faces a penalty of up to three years behind bars.

According to Poland's Institute of National Remembrance, between 5.47 million and 5.67 million Polish citizens died at the hands of the Nazis. Polish Jews represented around half of the six million Jews who perished in the Holocaust.

<http://www.news.com.au/travel/news/outrage-over-newdeathcamptour/storye6frfq801225927675096#ixzz10EipAP8A>

Legal action against Holocaust denier

AAP , September 21, 2010 7:35am

A POLISH group will lodge a case before the courts against controversial British historian David Irving for denying the Holocaust as he reportedly began a much criticised visit to Poland.

The Otwarta Rzeczpospolita (Open Republic) organisation on its website accused the historian of committing the offence in his 1977 book Hitler's War, which attempts to minimise both Nazi atrocities and Hitler's responsibility and which was published in Poland last year.

Irving has rejected the label of "Holocaust denier". "Let's not wait for the moment when Mr David Irving commits a new crime on in Poland. The evidence indicates clearly that he has already committed this crime," the group said in its complaint addressed to the National Memory Institute responsible for prosecuting Nazi and communist crimes against the Polish.

The Polish PAP news agency said Irving, who had kept details of his visit secret, was yesterday in Krakow, in southern Poland. Polish and British anti-racism groups last week urged their governments to ban a tour by Irving of the Nazi death camp Treblinka, where more than 800,000 people, mostly Jews, were murdered, and other Holocaust sites in Poland.

Irving, who was jailed in Austria in 2006 for denying the Holocaust, had planned a September 21-29 guided tour of

sites in Poland dating back to the World War II Nazi German occupation.

The historian recently told Britain's *Daily Mail* newspaper that the trip - which costs \$US2,650 (\$A2,825) excluding flights - was so popular he had to turn people away. "There is no question that the Nazis killed millions of people in these camps. When people call me a Holocaust denier I get quite hot under the collar," he told the paper.

He has also accused the Polish authorities of turning Auschwitz into a "Disney-style" tourist site and a "money-making machine" complete with fake watchtowers. At the epicentre of Hitler's plan of genocide against European Jews during World War II, Poland has enacted strict laws against both Holocaust denial and the public propagation of anti-Semitism or fascism.

According to Poland's Institute of National Remembrance, between 5.47 million and 5.67 million Polish citizens died at the hands of the Nazis. Polish Jews represented around half of the six million Jews who perished in the Holocaust.

<http://www.adelaidenow.com.au/news/breaking-news/legal-action-against-holocaust-denier/story-e6frea73-1225927116878>

No Auschwitz tours for Holocaust-denier

From correspondents in Warsaw, From:AP, September 22, 2010 4:33am

BRITISH historian and Holocaust-denier David Irving will not be permitted to give tours at Poland's Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum, museum officials said today after the controversial historian arrived in Poland to lead a tour of Nazi sites.

"Proper actions" will be taken if Mr Irving made statements that denied or played down the Holocaust while visiting Auschwitz, a museum spokesman told the Polish Press Agency PAP.

"We cannot allow statements that harm the memory of the victims," spokesman Bartosz Bartyzel told PAP.

Mr Irving told the British *Daily Mail* on Saturday that Treblinka was a genuine death camp, but that Auschwitz was a "Disney-style tourist attraction".

Officials at the Auschwitz museum said Mr Irving cannot lead a tour group because he is not a licensed tour guide.

Officials said that they only knew of Mr Irving's planned visit to the camp from media reports, and that they would monitor Irving if he visited the museum.

Mr Irving arrived in Poland yesterday for a nine-day visit that was set to include Auschwitz and the Warsaw Ghetto, where Nazis forced the city's Jewish population during World War II. Irving did not give media an itinerary of his visit, citing security reasons.

Poland's Institute of National Remembrance, which investigates Nazi and Soviet crimes in Poland, said today it was monitoring Mr Irving's visit. The institute said it was ready to take legal action if Irving negates Nazi crimes. Mr Irving was convicted of Holocaust denial in 2006 in Austria, and spent 10 months in prison.

In 2000 he lost a libel action in the British courts, with the judge calling him "a racist, an anti-Semite and an active Holocaust denier".

<http://www.adelaidenow.com.au/news/world/no-auschwitz-tours-for-holocaust-denier/story-e6frea8l-1225927633397>

From Adelaide Institute's Archives

Meeting evil with evil

Tom Gilling, The Australian, September 01, 2010 12:00AM

Moral Combat: A History of World War II

By Michael Burleigh, HarperPress, 650pp, \$69.99 (HB)

WHEN the Nazis invaded Denmark in April 1940, having steamrolled through Poland, the German commander, general Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, issued the following instructions to his troops: "Do nothing to offend their national honour!

"The Dane is self-confident and freedom-loving. He rejects every form of pressure and subjection . . . Therefore: fewer commands, no shouting . . . More will be achieved by adopting a humorous tone." Not "no shooting" but "no shouting".

Confronted by a conquering army of softly spoken, humorous Nazis, the presumably bemused Danes capitulated in 90 minutes.

Compare this with Hitler's speech to his military commanders on the night before the signing of the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact. "Annihilation of Poland in foreground . . . Close your hearts to pity. Act brutally. Eighty million people must obtain what is their right . . . The stronger man is right. The greatest harshness."

Hitler's reasons for invading Denmark were largely economic: Danish farmers supplied Germany with butter, eggs, beef and pork. The invasion of Poland was something much darker: a deviant moral crusade, a campaign for national and racial regeneration at the expense of the supposedly feckless and uncultivated Poles.

One of the great insights behind Michael Burleigh's profound and compelling book *Moral Combat: A History of World War II* is that what the Americans still call the "good war" was not the manifestation of an absolute morality but the product of competing moralities, each of which emerged from a particular set of social and historical conditions. His book, he explains, is

a moral history of the Second World War . . . it is about the prevailing moral sentiment of entire societies and their leaderships, and how this changed under the impact of both ideology and total war.

The difference between the "unimpeachably Aryan" Danes and the Poles was registered on a sliding scale of wartime atrocity: for each German killed in Denmark, five Danes were shot; in Poland, the reprisal shootings ratio rose from 10:1 in 1939 to 100:1 in 1941; in the Balkans and occupied Soviet Union, Burleigh writes, "it was not uncommon for three hundred people to die in reprisal for the killing of a single German".

The war in the east was existential and ideological. Years spent being indoctrinated by the Hitler Youth and the Reich Labour Service had left the Nazi invaders convinced that Poland, with its large population of Jews, was culturally, racially and morally inferior. "Letters written by German soldiers serving in Poland again and again reported that these Jews were worse than even those crudely caricatured in *Der Sturmer*, the most prurient and viciously anti-Semitic Nazi publication."

Contrary to the widely perpetuated myth that the regular army, the Wehrmacht, fought an honourable war, Burleigh insists that "the German army was as much to blame for atrocities as the various SS units that accompanied them". Recounting the casual cruelties inflicted by German troops on Polish Jews, Burleigh concludes that "only the widespread acceptance of anti-Semitism in German society under the Nazis can explain how ordinary young men indulged in such extraordinarily aberrant conduct".

Yet such conduct was not confined to the Nazis or to the Axis side. Burleigh tells us that US marines on the island of Iwo Jima went into combat with "rodent exterminator" stencilled on their helmets. Allied trophy hunters prised gold teeth from the mouths of dead (and even dying) Japanese soldiers and Japanese skulls were used as ashtrays or candleholders. Life magazine notoriously published a photograph on its cover with the caption "Arizona war worker writes her Navy boyfriend a thank-you note for the Jap skull he sent her."

"In the anti-Semitic film *The Eternal Jew*," Burleigh writes, *the Nazis depicted the inmates of the Polish ghettos as rushing vermin; at around the same time, the US comic Leatherneck discovered "Louseous Japanicus" . . .*

Flamethrowers and phosphorous grenades were recommended as the best means of "extermination", although "before a complete cure may be effected the origin of the plague, the breeding grounds around the Tokyo area, must be completely annihilated".

That such advice reflected more than the racist swagger of a few writers on the staff of an American comic was clear from the US government's wartime internment policy. Nazi and fascist sympathisers were never rounded up, but all 110,000 Japanese-Americans were interned, often under terrible conditions.

While killing every German soldier was never considered a prerequisite to defeating Hitler, a US propaganda poster, published after news of the Bataan death march, exhorted Americans to "Stay on the job until every murdering Jap is wiped out!"

The Japanese, too, were fighting a race war, not to mention a war of national regeneration, and Burleigh cites numerous examples of Japanese atrocities committed in the name of ethnic, cultural and even moral superiority against the Chinese, the indigenous inhabitants of Indonesia, New Guinea and other invaded countries, as well as against captured Allied soldiers:

In a culture which vested all authority in the divine Emperor, there was no transcendent moral code to check savage behaviour generated within the armed forces, in which, as in Nazi Germany, humanitarianism came to be seen as weak sentimentality.

Despite the great number of books that have been written about the Holocaust and about the atrocities committed by Hitler's armies on the eastern front, and by the Japanese army in the Pacific, Burleigh consistently finds something new to say.

But perhaps the most original aspect of this magnificent book is what it tells us about the other side, the side that went to war, in Churchill's words, "against a monstrous tyranny, never surpassed in the dark, lamentable catalogue of human crime" (a description that notably failed to account for his soon-to-be ally Stalin, on whose orders thousands of Polish officers were murdered at Katyn Forest).

"The Nazis," Burleigh writes, "have become so synonymous with absolute evil that it requires considerable effort to understand how foreign statesmen reacted to them at the time." Churchill, a historian and painter as well as a politician, was one of the few capable of imagining the diabolic. Burleigh contrasts Churchill's clear-sighted understanding of Nazi ambitions -- he quickly grasped the inherent menace of a partnership between Hitler and the armaments leviathan Krupp of Essen -- with the delusions of aristocratic appeasers such as the foreign secretary, Lord Halifax.

Little or nothing in Halifax's smooth progress to the top equipped him to deal with Europe's declasse dictators. He was sincerely sly -- they had the cunning of Al Capone. His memoirs describe with pious, self-deprecating smugness his smooth ascent, via Eton, All Souls and Delhi, where he was viceroy, all achieved through luck and nepotism . . . Rather revealingly, whereas Halifax routinely forwarded the letters of Nazi sympathisers to Special Branch, he always exempted those written by members of his class such as the Marquis of Tavistock.

The mention of Capone is illustrative not just of Burleigh's wryly idiomatic writing style but also of his belief, implicit throughout the book, that morality is not an abstract quality but is grounded in the ideas and behaviour of individuals. Churchill is in a sense the moral touchstone of the book, but

even his long-held moral certainties sometimes wavered under the pressure of total war. From the outset Churchill was convinced that Nazism had to be smashed and that any willingness -- or perception of willingness -- to reach a diplomatic accommodation with Hitler would so thoroughly destroy Britain's moral capital as to be shameful and, ultimately, self-destructive. As John Lukacs brilliantly demonstrated in *Five Days in London: May 1940*, Churchill's intransigence on this score came close to costing him his leadership.

Burleigh makes a persuasive case for what he calls Churchill's "fundamental human decency", noting, for instance, that "in 1940, as prime minister, he expressed ethical objections to attacks on civilians and flatly rejected a suggestion that German pilots descending by parachute should be shot". (Three hundred pages later the author refers to downed RAF bomber crews being "lynched by cowardly German mobs", one of a handful of occasions where Burleigh seems to be not just endorsing Churchillian rhetoric but channelling it.)

Hearing his son-in-law, Duncan Sandys, advocate "wrecking" Germany, including its libraries, so that "an illiterate generation might grow up" (a fate, incidentally, that Hitler had in mind for the enslaved people of eastern Europe), Churchill responded that he "did not believe in pariah nations" and "saw no alternative to the acceptance of Germany as part of the family of Europe", while declaring that he would not "condone atrocities against the German civil population if we were in a position to commit them".

Yet Churchill did condone them. Although an air ministry directive in June 1940 had "categorically ruled out" the indiscriminate bombing of civilians, the British press and public demanded retaliation for Luftwaffe raids on London, Birmingham, Coventry and Sheffield.

The political fiction that civilian casualties were a byproduct of attacks on war-related industrial targets was ultimately unsustainable as civilian morale itself became a target. Pointing out that "Bomber Command developed . . . as a cheaper way of waging warfare, then as now the defining feature of British defence policy", Burleigh demonstrates how the moral objection to bombing cities evaporated as the war went on. (The Dambusters raid apart, the concept of "precision bombing" was more a propaganda myth than a strategic reality: analysis showed that fewer than one British bomb in five landed within 8km of the intended target.)

Visiting the London borough of Wandsworth after a Luftwaffe raid, an outraged Churchill spoke of "castrating the lot". After the firestorm in Coventry on the night of November 14-15, 1940, Churchill's private secretary John Colville remarked:

"The moral scruples of the cabinet on this subject have been overcome."

Even the terrible casualties of the London Blitz were overshadowed by those caused by the Allies' retaliatory thousand-bomber raids into Germany. After seeing film of the raids that incinerated 42,000 people in Hamburg, Churchill was moved to ask whether they had gone too far, although, as Burleigh drily comments, "a few days later he was all for pummelling Berlin".

Arthur "Bomber" Harris, more often cast as the arch villain in discussions of civilian bombing, emerges from Burleigh's account a more complex figure, tenaciously protective of his air crews and contemptuous of the corrupt British arms barons who allowed them to be shot down in hopelessly inadequate aircraft.

In the end, Burleigh argues, any retrospective judgment on the Allies' wartime conduct is irrelevant without a rigorous moral accounting of the ambitions of their enemies. In the words of Hensley Henson, bishop of Durham, "If Hitler is victorious what value any longer can attach to the few sacred monuments of European civilisation, which henceforth can only be intelligible as memorials and epitaphs of a perished culture?"

In *War*, his recently published account of a year with the US Army in Afghanistan's Korengal Valley, Sebastian Junger writes: "The moral basis of war doesn't seem to interest soldiers much, and its long-term success or failure has a relevance of almost zero."

War fought without moral consciousness, by soldiers united only by their devotion to each other and their common interest in staying alive, is a frightening concept. But soldiers, by and large, are not philosophers, and we should not discount the bluster in Curtis LeMay's brusque dismissal of the moral qualms of "aged beatniks, savants and clergymen". As commander of the US 3rd Air Division, LeMay flew on bomber raids over Germany. Later he was in charge of the US bombing campaign that laid waste to Japanese cities including Tokyo, killing nearly 130,000 people and destroying 1.5 million homes.

In his memoirs LeMay wrote: "We just weren't bothered about the morality of the question. If we could shorten the war, we wanted to shorten it." Most people know the name -- Enola Gay -- of the B-29 that dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

Less well known is the name of the aircraft full of observers and monitoring equipment that flew alongside. It was called Necessary Evil.

<http://www.theaustralian.com.au/news/arts/meeting-evil-with-evil/story-e6frq8nf-1225911738029>

Denying the Holocaust

By Deborah Lipstadt, Last updated 11 May 2009

It never happened

Holocaust deniers are people who contend that the Holocaust - the attempt by Nazi Germany to annihilate European Jewry during World War Two - never happened. According to the deniers, the Nazis did not murder six million Jews, the notion of homicidal gas chambers is a myth, and any deaths of Jews that did occur under the Nazis were the result of wartime privations, not of systematic persecution and state-organised mass murder.

Deniers dismiss all assertions that the Holocaust took place as conscious fabrications, or as psychotic delusions. Some even claim that Hitler was the best friend the Jews had in



Deborah Lipstadt discusses how misinformation and false claims are used to question the reality of the Nazis' attempt to exterminate Europe's Jews.

Germany, and that he actively worked to protect them. According to deniers, Jews have perpetrated this hoax about the Holocaust on the world in order to gain political and financial advantage, and it was in fact Germany that was the true victim in World War Two.

Documented genocide



Rudolf Höss, former Commandant of Auschwitz during his war crimes trial

Holocaust denial is a form of anti-Semitism, positing that Jews have concocted a giant myth for their own ends. It persists despite the fact that the Holocaust is one of the best documented genocides in history, with a wide array of evidence documenting virtually every aspect of it.

For example, approximately a million Jews on the Eastern Front were shot during 1941-42, and buried in large pits. This is known partly because the *Einsatzgruppen*, the mobile killing units that coordinated these massacres, prepared detailed reports on the murders - reports that contained precise death tolls, broken down into men, women and children.

These reports were sent to high ranking officials in Berlin, and to army, police and SS officers, as well as diplomats and even prominent industrialists. This wide distribution suggests that the perpetrators felt no shame at what they did. Had these killings not been part of Berlin's policy, the reports would never have been so widely distributed.

Deniers argue that evidence such as this was forged, after the end of World War Two, by people working for world Jewry. They claim that forgers created these and other documents - complete with complex internal reference markings, on typewriters that perfectly matched those used by the various German units said to have written the documents - and then planted thousands of these perfect forgeries in numerous different archival collections (in exactly the right file and in precisely the right sequence) all over Europe.

Not only is such a scenario fantastically improbable, it fails to explain why these supposedly incredibly talented forgers did not succeed in producing the one piece of paper that deniers demand as 'proof' that genocide took place under the Third Reich - an order from Hitler authorising the destruction of the Jews.

Confessions

Many perpetrators confessed to what they had done during the war, after it was over. For example, Otto Ohlendorf, commander of one of the *Einsatzgruppen* units, testified quite openly that between June 1941 and 1942 his *Einsatzgruppe* murdered 90,000 people.

Deniers dismiss confessions by German perpetrators that a 'Final Solution' to the 'Jewish question' was indeed a part of the Nazi programme - by saying the confessions were produced under torture. They say that those who confessed knew their admissions would result in a death sentence, so would not have confessed except under duress - and that their accounts of their wartime activities should thus be disregarded.

This, however, ignores the fact that some of the more detailed confessions were written after the perpetrators had

been sentenced to death. It also ignores the fact that many of the perpetrators described - sometimes in great detail - what happened, but insisted that they either had nothing to do with it or were forced by their superiors to participate.



Children on their way to the Auschwitz gas chamber

Thus this argument fails to take into account the statements of Nazis such as the Commandant of Birkenau concentration camp, Rudolf Höss, who described the mass murders that took place in his camp in a document written after he had been sentenced to death. It also fails to account for Adolf Eichmann who, in the memoir he wrote during his trial, spoke of the gassing of the Jews.

Some deniers explain away the confessions by positing that after the war these Germans were subjected to a barrage of propaganda, and themselves became victims of the hoax. One must marvel at the power of those supposed to be responsible for this hoax. Not only did they win the cooperation of the world's greatest military and political powers, forge thousands of documents in record time without being detected, and create physical evidence attesting to an annihilation programme, but they even convinced the very people said to be a part of the hoax that it had actually happened.

Disappearances



Buchenwald camp survivors

Some deniers posit that the Jews said to have been killed under the Nazi regime actually survived the war, and succeeded in avoiding detection by going to places such as the Soviet Union or the United States. In these countries, the deniers claim, there were already so many Jews that no one noticed a couple of million more.

Deniers such as Arthur Butz offer other equally fantastic explanations as to the supposed 'disappearance' of millions of Jews. Many of those who were reported killed in the war, he suggests, actually survived - but did not re-establish contact with their pre-war relatives because they were in bad marriages. After the war they found other partners, established better relationships, started a new life and failed to correct the record. This improbable explanation of why these people deserted their families would be hilarious, were the topic not so serious.

The real facts are much better documented. For example, it is known that Nazis used gas buses at one point to murder Jews (eventually they abandoned this system because it was not efficient enough). This is known partly because SS-Major General Dr Harald Turner, chief of the German Administration in Serbia, wrote to Karl Wolff, chief of Heinrich Himmler's personal staff, on 11 April 1942.

In the note Turner describes a 'delousing van' - the quotation marks around the word already suggest that it is a euphemism - then makes it quite clear what this means: "Already some months ago, I shot dead all the Jews I could get my hands on this area, concentrated all the Jewish women and children in a camp and with the help of the SD got my hands on a 'delousing van', that in about 14 days to 4 weeks will have brought about the definitive clearing out of the camp..."

Additional details about these buses are to be found in a letter from Willy Just to SS Lieutenant Colonel Walter Rauff on 5 June 1942. In the letter, Just describes how a load of '97,000 have been processed'. He leaves little doubt about the nature of the load, when he writes about it pushing against the door as a result of 'fear aroused by the darkness'. Just also offers Rauff a series of suggestions on how the vans might be improved. Since there was a problem of 'off-road manoeuvrability', he suggests that the cargo area be reduced. This would make the operation more efficient, because '... were the cargo area smaller, but fully occupied, the operation would take considerably less time, because there would be no empty space.'

Deniers find it impossible to 'explain away' these kinds of documents so they generally ignore them.

Denying Auschwitz

Most of all, deniers focus on the extermination camp run by the Nazis at Auschwitz. They claim - despite overwhelming documentary and physical evidence as well as eye-witness accounts by both perpetrators and victims - that it was not an extermination camp. They ignore or try to explain away evidence that leaves no doubt as to Auschwitz's nefarious purposes. A small sample of the many pieces of documentary evidence demonstrates the far-fetched nature of their claims. Though the Germans made concerted attempts to avoid direct references to the gassings that took place in the camp, sometimes even those in the upper echelons slipped up. On 29 January 1943, for example, SS Captain Bischoff, head of the Auschwitz Central Construction Management, wrote to officials in Berlin regarding Crematorium 2, and in this letter he referred to a **Vergasungskeller** (gassing cellar).

In the Auschwitz archives one can inspect the architectural drawings for Crematoria 4 and 5. These call for 30 x 40cm windows, through which Zyklon B was to be thrown. In February 1943 the Auschwitz Construction Office issued a work order for the 'production of 12 gas-tight doors (window shutters) approximately 30/40cm'. In Auschwitz there remain a number of decrepit 30 x 40cm window shutters. The remnants of a gas-tight seal are still visible around their edges. The handle for closing the windows is on the outside, a decidedly impractical arrangement for any room, unless one wanted to ensure that those inside could not open them.

On 28 February, according to the civilian contractors' daily time-sheets, the gas-tight shutters were installed. A time-sheet dated 2 March 1943, and submitted by the contractor for work on Crematorium 4, mentions a 'concrete floor in gas chamber'. These documents indicate that by March 1943 workers officially designated a room in Crematorium 4 a 'gas chamber.' The drawings, work order, time-sheets, and remaining windows constitute a simple but stunning example of the confluence of evidence concerning the gassing of prisoners at the camp.

Deniers also claim that the gas chambers were actually delousing chambers or morgues. But the documentary evidence proves this a bogus claim. In a letter dated 31 March, Bischoff refers to a 'gas [tight] door' for Crematorium

2, which was to be fitted with a rubberised sealing strip and a peephole for inspection. The deniers fail to explain why a door for a delousing chamber or morgue would need a peephole. Another claim is that the gas chambers were air-raid shelters. This argument ignores the fact that these supposed shelters were too small to house the camp inmates, and were over a kilometer away from where the guards were quartered - a decidedly silly arrangement if these shelters were meant to protect them. Furthermore, the doors had a metal grille over the peephole on the inside of the door - to protect the glass from being broken from within - exactly the opposite of where it would be if the door for an air-raid shelter. And indeed there were proper one- or two-person air-raid shelters for guards around the camp. They are still visible at the perimeter of Birkenau.

Most importantly, to support their position, deniers also have to ignore testimony given by perpetrators such as Hans Stark, a member of the Auschwitz 'Gestapo.' At his trial Stark described the killing process.

"As early as autumn 1941 gassings were carried out in a room...[which] held 200 to 250 people, had a higher than average ceiling, no windows, only a specially insulated door with bolts like those of an airtight door [*Luftschutzer*]. The room had a flat roof, which allowed daylight in through the openings. It was through these openings that Zyklon B in granular form would be poured."

Stark told the court that, because the Zyklon B '... was in granular form, it trickled down over the people as it was being poured in. They then started to cry out terribly for they now knew what was happening to them.'

Evidence

In February 1943 Auschwitz camp building authorities complained to Topf, the company that built the crematoria equipment, that they needed ventilation blowers 'most urgently'. Why the urgency, if this was an air-raid shelter, morgue, or delousing chamber?

There is no reputable evidence that affirms the deniers' claims.

Deniers hypothesise that the urgency was a result of official fears that the camp would be hit with a typhus epidemic, which would cause a tremendous spike in the death toll. Without the proper ventilation system, the crematoria would not be able to operate.

Deniers try to bolster their argument about the typhus by pointing to documents which show that at this point in time the planned monthly incineration rate of Auschwitz had been boosted to 120,000 bodies. Deniers claim this was because of the typhus epidemic. However, the camp's projected population was 150,000. For the deniers' explanation to make sense, in one month an epidemic would have to kill four-fifths of Auschwitz's population and the Germans would have to repopulate the camp with 120,000 people. This claim exceeded the absolute worst case epidemiological scenario.

On 6 March 1943, one of the civilian employees working on the construction of Crematorium 2 referred to the air extraction system of '**Auskleidekeller** [undressing cellar] 2'. No normal morgue could require an undressing room, particularly one that was 50 yards long. In that same month, there were at least four additional references to *Auskleidekeller*. It is telling that civilians who, according to the deniers, were in Birkenau to work on underground morgues, repeatedly referred not to morgues but to the ventilation of the 'undressing cellars'.

In the same letter the employee asked about preheating the areas that would be used as the gas chamber. If these were

morgues they should be cooled, not preheated. Heating a gas chamber, on the other hand, would speed the gassing process by more quickly vaporising the gas from the Zyklon B.

A letter dated 31 March 1943, regarding Crematorium 3, spoke of it as having a *Gastür*, a gas door. Deniers argue that this could mean many things. But the inventory attached to the handover documents for the crematorium states that it had a *Gasdichtetür*, a 'gas-tight door'. One might argue about the meaning of *Gastür*, but it is hard to squabble over a gas-tight door.

Deniers have said for years that physical evidence is lacking because they have seen no holes in the roof of the Birkenau gas chamber where the Zyklon was poured in. (In some of the gas chambers the Zyklon B was poured in through the roof, while in others it was thrown in through the windows.) The roof was dynamited at war's end, and today lies broken in pieces, but three of the four original holes were positively identified in a recent paper. Their location in the concrete matches with eyewitness testimony, aerial photos from 1944, and a ground photo from 1943. The physical evidence shows unmistakably that the Zyklon holes were cast into the concrete when the building was constructed. [Lipstadt is either ignorant of the physical facts or lying. – FT]

There is much additional evidence affirming Auschwitz/Birkenau's role as a killing centre. There is no reputable evidence that affirms the deniers' claims.

Diary of Anne Frank



Anne Frank

Deniers have repeatedly attacked the authenticity of the famous *Diary of Anne Frank*, which tells of the young Jewish author's experiences as she and her family hid from Nazi persecution in Holland. It seems they believe that by creating doubts about this popular book, which is often a young person's first encounter with the literature of the Holocaust, they can generate broader doubts about the Holocaust itself. Their attacks on the diary became so widespread, that eventually the Netherlands State Institute for War Documentation, the archives to which Anne's father left the work, subjected the glue, paper and ink of the diary to extensive forensic tests. They found them all to be from the 1940s.

The investigators compared Anne's handwriting in the diary to other samples of her writing, including letters she wrote before going into hiding, and traditional student autograph books she signed before the war. The tests found the handwriting to be that of the same person. In fact, every test to which the diary was subjected proved that this was a genuine World War Two era work by a teenager.

Deniers also argue that there are multiple versions of the *Diary of Anne Frank*. This, they claim, proves it is a fraud. Actually, there are multiple versions of the diary, and Anne herself explains why this is so. In 1944, a Dutch government official, broadcasting from London, urged the population to save eyewitness accounts of their wartime experience, including memorabilia and diaries. Hearing this, Anne, decided to rewrite some of the entries. She also used her

diary as a basis for a novel, *The Annexe*. Hence the different versions.

Deniers also make the claim that the diary is in green ballpoint pen, something that was not readily available during the war. And there are, in fact, some minor stylistic marginal notes in green ink. However, as the Dutch investigation demonstrated, the only ballpoint writing is on two scraps of paper included among the loose leaves, and these have no significance whatsoever in terms of content. Moreover, the handwriting on the scraps of paper differs markedly from those in the diary, indicating that they were written by someone else, an editor perhaps.

The final result of the Dutch investigation was a critical 712-page edition of the diary containing the original version, Anne's edited copy, and the published version as well as the experts' findings. While some may argue that the Netherlands State Institute for War Documentation used an elephant to swat a fly, once again it becomes clear that the deniers glibly make claims that have no relationship to the most basic rules of truth and evidence.

All this evidence, and much else, demonstrates the nature of the deniers' claims. Much of this information was entered into the High Court of Justice in London as evidence when the author of this article was sued for libel by David Irving, a man who has written many books on World War Two, a number of which deny the Holocaust.

Irving sued for libel because he had been described as a Holocaust denier in one of the present author's books. He contended this was not true, because his claims about the Holocaust were correct. The judge in the case, Judge Gray, however, found Irving, who introduced virtually all of the standard denial arguments into his submission, to be indeed a Holocaust denier.

Dismissing Irving's claims that the gas chambers were an impossibility, the judge noted that that the 'cumulative effect of the documentary evidence for the genocidal operation of the gas chambers' was not only 'considerable' but 'mutually corroborative'.

Judge Gray, who found the eyewitness and documentary evidence to be 'striking[ly]... consistent', concluded that 'no objective, fair-minded historian would have serious cause to doubt' the existence of gas chambers at Auschwitz, which were used on a substantial scale to kill Jews. He found Irving's arguments - and by extension the claims of deniers in general - to be 'perverse and egregious'.

Furthermore, the judge said that Irving had 'significantly misrepresented what the evidence, objectively examined, reveals'. (For the complete judgement, the daily transcripts, and the expert witness reports see www.hdot.org - the link is given below.)

Holocaust denial is a form of virulent anti-Semitism. But it is not only that. It is also an attack on reasoned inquiry and inconvenient history. If this history can be denied any history can be denied. [Holocaust belief is pure German hatred – FT]

Holocaust deniers have, thus far, been decidedly unsuccessful in convincing the broader public of their claims - although many people worry that after the last of the Holocaust survivors has died (most are now in their 80s) deniers will achieve greater success. However, historians, carefully relying on a broad array of documentary and material evidence, a small sample of which is mentioned in this article, can and already have demonstrated that Holocaust denial is a tissue of lies.

Find out more

Books

Lying About Hitler by Richard Evans (Basic Books, 2001)
History on Trial: My Day in Court with David Irving by Deborah E Lipstadt (to be published in 2005)
The Case for Auschwitz: Evidence from the Irving Trial by Robert Jan van Pelt (Indiana University Press, 2002)
Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers by Jean-Claude Pressac (Beate Klarsfeld Foundation, c.1989)
Auschwitz: The Nazis and the 'Final Solution' by Laurence Rees (BBC Books, 2005)
Denying History: Who says the Holocaust never happened and why do they say it? by Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman (University of California Press, 2000)

Links

www.hdot.org: This site contains the transcripts from David Irving v. Penguin, UK and Deborah Lipstadt, as well as the expert reports, various court submissions, and the judgement.

<http://www.holocaust-history.org/>: This site is an extensive archive of documents, photographs, recordings and essays regarding the Holocaust, including direct refutation of Holocaust-denial.

About the author

Deborah Lipstadt is director of the Rabbi Donald A Tam Institute for Jewish Studies, and Dorot Professor of Modern Jewish and Holocaust Studies, at Emory University, Atlanta. Among her publications are *Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory* (Free Press/Macmillan, 1993) and *Beyond Belief: The American Press and the Coming of the Holocaust* (Free Press/Macmillan, 1993). Her most recent book is *History on Trial: My Day in Court with David Irving*, published in 2005.

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/genocide/deniers_01.shtml

Rare colour photograph of Jewish boys during Holocaust

This rare colour photograph of Jewish boys huddled together outside a ghetto soup kitchen brings the horror of the Holocaust into sharp focus. By Anita Singh, 11 Jul 2009



Using testimonies of survivors and eyewitnesses, the book gives a detailed account of Nazi genocide Photo: THE HISTORY PRESS

The picture was taken in the Łódź ghetto in central Poland, which was set up by the Nazis in 1939-40. Tens of thousands of Jews and Roma gypsies were sent from Łódź to their deaths. Many of the boys in the photograph did not survive the war.

It is one of many harrowing images taken from *The Holocaust: A New History*, by Doris Bergen. Using testimonies of survivors and eyewitnesses, the book gives a detailed account of Nazi genocide and says that the death of six million Jews was "only half the story" - the disabled,

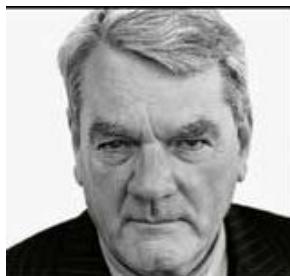
French-African soldiers, Soviet prisoners of war, non-Jewish Poles, Jehovah's Witnesses and homosexual men were also victims of the Holocaust.

The author, who is Chancellor Rose and Ray Wolfe Chair in Holocaust Studies at the University of Toronto, has spent the last 20 years researching the subject.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/poland/5796495/Rare-colour-photograph-of-Jewish-boys-during-Holocaust.html>

Profile: David Irving

By Andrew Walker, BBC News



David Irving: No stranger to controversy

David Irving has been jailed by an Austrian court after pleading guilty to denying that the Holocaust took place. His arrest in November and subsequent trial is the latest twist in a highly controversial career as an historian.

He was once seen as the brightest new star in the historical firmament - an extraordinarily competent researcher, a brilliant linguist and a first-class writer.

Ahead of the trial, he told UK news channel More4 News that he would be pleading guilty, as "under the law, I've got no alternative".

But he insisted: "I deny that I'm a Holocaust denier. This is a filthy smear."

Libel action

David John Caldwell Irving was born in 1938, the son of a lieutenant commander in the Royal Navy who had seen service in the Battle of Jutland.

Although he entered Imperial College, London, to study physics, he failed to graduate.

He was rejected by the Royal Air Force as being medically unfit and decided, as an alternative to national service, to move to Germany. There he found a job as a steelworker in the Ruhr.

Returning to Britain, he wrote a controversial first book, *The Destruction of Dresden*, which described the 1945 air raid on the city as "the worst single massacre in European history".



AJP Taylor praised Irving's work

The book was, nevertheless, popular and he followed it with a series of bestsellers, including *The Mare's Nest* and *The Virus House*, about the Nazis' atomic research programme.

In 1968, he found himself in court following the publication of *The Destruction of Convoy PQ17*. Captain J E Broome, who commanded the doomed convoy's escort, sued for libel and won.

But Irving bounced back and, in 1977, produced the work for which he is probably best known - *Hitler's War*. The book looked at the conduct of World War II from Hitler's perspective, "from behind the Fuehrer's desk", as the author put it.

He accused fellow historians of idle research, as he had unearthed a vast collection of previously unexploited Nazi documents and had conducted many interviews with members of Hitler's personal staff while writing the book.

Banned

The vast work, which took 13 years to produce, contained the astounding thesis that, until late 1943, Hitler knew nothing of the Holocaust and that he never gave the order for the annihilation of Europe's Jews.

He offered £1,000 to anyone who could produce a written document showing that Hitler had given such an order.

Indeed in the following years, Irving went even further, stating that the Nazi gas chambers did not exist and that six million Jews did not die.

At the time, he drew plaudits from some distinguished historians.

Hugh Trevor-Roper, author of *The Last Days of Hitler*, and the man who erroneously authenticated the bogus "Hitler diaries" wrote: "No praise can be too high for his indefatigable

scholarly industry". AJP Taylor commended his "good scholarship".



Irving claims Hitler did not order the Holocaust

Most, though, were outraged by what they saw as his unacceptable views. He underwent verbal attacks, the door of his house was smashed with a sledgehammer and he was banned from Germany, Australia and Canada.

Bankrupted

Matters came to a head in 2000, when he took the American academic, Deborah Lipstadt, to court for libel after she branded him a "Holocaust denier" in her book, *Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory*.

A key element in the Lipstadt case was a report compiled for the defence by Richard Evans, professor of Modern History at Cambridge University. His conclusion was damning.

Irving, surmised Professor Evans, had deliberately distorted and wilfully mistranslated documents, consciously used discredited testimony and falsified historical statistics.



The Deborah Lipstadt libel case bankrupted Irving

And he concluded: "Irving has fallen so far short of the standards of scholarship customary amongst historians that he does not deserve to be called a historian at all."

And, if the judge's comments, branding David Irving "a racist, an anti-Semite and an active Holocaust denier" were not enough in themselves, the financial cost, an estimated £3m, bankrupted him.

Irving had recently moved out of his former Mayfair home into rented accommodation.

Today, he views himself as a champion of what he calls "Real History". He blames a vast, largely Jewish, conspiracy of "the traditional enemies of free speech" for losing book contracts and income and now sees his works published free online on his own website.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/4449948.stm

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The Stanley Burton Centre for Holocaust Studies was founded in 1990, and refounded under its present name in 1993 under the auspices of the Burton Trusts. It is a non-profit teaching and research centre within the School of Historical Studies at the University of Leicester ([Mission Statement](#)). The Burton Centre is the oldest Holocaust research centre in the UK.

The activities sponsored by the Centre include a programme of research into subjects related to the Holocaust; an active out-reach programme; the annual Aubrey Newman Lecture in May; an annual one-day international workshop in May; and a Holocaust Resources Centre open to students and the wider public.

Our **HOLOCAUST RESOURCE ROOM** is **RUN BY STUDENT**. Click the link for more information and a complete list of our collection.

NEWS**Forthcoming:**

23/24 September 2010: International and Interdisciplinary Conference: **A Contextual View of Holocaust and Genocide Denial.** Organised by the Stanley Burton Centre for Holocaust Studies/School of Historical Studies and the School of Law, University of Leicester (funded by the Interdisciplinary Research Fund, School of Historical Studies). More info [here](#).

- 11/12 May 2010: **Fifth Aubrey Newman Lecture and Colloquium:** Keynote Lecture: **Prof Alon Confino (University of Virginia, USA): Space and Memory in the Third Reich**, Tuesday, 11 May 2010, 17.30-18.30, University of Leicester, Ken Edwards Lecture Theatre 3. [Press release](#).
- **Colloquium: Space, Identity and National Socialism,** Loughborough University ([click here for full programme and registration](#)).
- **New:** Job Vacancy: [Lecturer in Modern European History](#), **Closing date for applications: 31 January 2010**--closed--
- **New: Scholarship: Full Time Fees-Only PhD Studentship in Holocaust and Film Studies**(EU/UK only), **Closing Date: 29 January 2010**--closed--
- **New opening hours to use the Holocaust Resource Room, Att 601: Monday to Friday, 9.00-17.00 (thanks to a large number of new volunteers this year).**
- The Burton Centre has acquired the oral history archive [Refugee Voices](#) from the Association for Jewish Refugees (AJR, London), containing 150 audio-visual interviews with former refugees from Nazi Germany now living in Britain (Licensed by kind permission of the Association of Jewish Refugees)
- **Call for Support and Donations**
- **Scholarship: PhD Research Studentship in Holocaust Studies** (EU/UK only), Deadline: **New Closing Date: 13 November 2009**--Closed--
- **[Podcasts of Lectures on the Holocaust](#)**
- **THE FOURTH AUBREY NEWMAN LECTURE**
○ took place on 5 May 2009: **Prof. Dan Stone (Royal Holloway, University of London), 'From Stockholm to Stockton: The Holocaust and/as Heritage in Britain'**. ([Poster pdf](#))
○ - [Link to podcast of Dan Stone's talk](#) -
- **INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE:**
Britain and the Holocaust – Remembering and Representing War & Genocide: The Impact of WWII & the Holocaust on Today's Britain, 6 May 2009; [More info here](#)
- **Notice / Tribute:**
The Stanley Burton Centre mourns the death of Derek Downey on 27th October 2008. [See obituary here](#).
- **Notice / Tribute:**

The Stanley Burton Centre mourns the death of Audrey Burton on 23rd August 2008. [See obituary here.](#)

Out Now:

Olaf Jensen & Claus-Christian W. Szejnmann (eds.), *Ordinary People as Mass Murderers. Perpetrators in Comparative Perspectives*. With contributions from Andrej Angrick, Donald Bloxham, Thomas Kuehne, Harald Welzer, James Waller, Christina Herkommer, Irmtraud Heike,

Gerd Hankel and Chris Szejnmann (Palgrave Macmillan, 2008).

[The Holocaust and its Contexts-Book Series](#)

The SBC has launched a new Book Series with **Palgrave Macmillan**. For more details, including information for authors, please follow the link.

Wiener Library

We are proud of maintaining a close working relationship with the [Wiener Library](#) in London, the world's oldest Holocaust memorial institution.

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Back to the present:



David Irving at Himmler's bunker in East Prussia in September 2010: DPA

<http://www.fpp.co.uk/online/index.html>

Holocaust-denying historian in Poland

21 September 2010 15:39

Warsaw – Holocaust-denying British historian David Irving arrived on Tuesday in Poland to begin a nine-day tour of World War II Nazi German sites in the country.

"I am now in Warsaw and I am not at liberty to discuss my itinerary as I am sure you understand for security reasons," Irving told AFP on Tuesday via telephone.

"I will be in Poland for the next nine days," Irving said, confirming a week-long guided tour of World War II and Holocaust-related sites he is leading to Poland from September 21-29.

Irving was found guilty of denying the holocaust by Austria in 2006.

In a brochure published on his Focal Point Publications website, Irving calls the tour an "unforgettable journey" and a chance to see "real history". It includes a visit to the former Treblinka death camp, in Eastern Poland, where more than 800 000 people, mostly Jews, were murdered. A trip to Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler's "Wolf's Lair" headquarters at Ketrzyn in northeastern Poland and to the base of SS commander Heinrich Himmler were also on the itinerary, according to a report in Britain's Daily Mail newspaper.

Holocaust survivors and anti-racism groups have slammed Irving's plans, even calling on Polish authorities to ban his visit.

Irving refused to specify on Tuesday whether he planned to visit the Auschwitz-Birkenau World War II Nazi German death camp in Oswiecim, southern Poland.

- AFP <http://www.news24.com/World/News/Holocaust-denying-historian-in-Poland-20100921>

Midnight on the Mavi Marmara

THE ATTACK ON THE GAZA FREEDOM FLOTILLA AND HOW IT CHANGED THE COURSE OF THE ISRAEL / PALESTINE CONFLICT

Moustafa Bayoumi, Editor

"We have been attacked while in international waters. That means the Israelis have behaved like pirates ... The moment they start to steer this ship towards Israel, we have also been kidnapped. The whole action is illegal." -

Henning Mankell, aboard the Gaza Freedom Flotilla

http://www.orbooks.com/ourbooks/midnight/?utm_source=contributors&utm_medium=banner&utm_campaign=Midnight

Mahmoud Ahmadinejad: Unipolar World Will Lead to War

Video Interview RT

Speaking on the UN summit sidelines, Iran's leader says the biggest trouble facing the world is domination by the United States. In an exclusive interview with RT, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad explains how he wants to change the existing world order. *Posted September 21, 2010*

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iZckoJ259E4>

Ahmadinejad Lost in Translation



Iran's president takes centre stage at the United Nations but his attack on the "unjust" west failed to be heard. By Aljazeera

September 21, 2010 -- Iran's President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has addressed the General Assembly on the second day of the UN's millennium development goals summit. But it is not what he said on Tuesday that has made the news but what happened during the simultaneous translation of his speech, which has caused controversy.

Right from the start, his speech was overshadowed by technical problems, as the president was heard saying: "there's no translation." And these problems continued to cause confusion two minutes into his speech. All this was followed by an ominous announcement: "The interpreters would like to state that they are reading from a written text

translated into English." With that, the translation stopped altogether.

Despite all the technical issues, Ahmadinejad managed to communicate his message that there is a need for an overhaul of what he called "undemocratic and unjust" global decision-making bodies.

The much anticipated speech has now left many wondering what actually went wrong as the Iranian president's speech ended the same way as it had started, without any translation.

Ahmadinejad, who arrived in New York on Saturday, told the Associated Press news agency that "the future belongs to Iran," and challenged the US to accept that his country has a major role in world affairs.

US officials have made it clear that there are no plans for Barack Obama, the US president, to have any contact with the Iranian leader in New York this week.

Tight security

The New York Post, a right-wing tabloid, criticised US government spending on security preparations surrounding the Iranian leader's visit.

"Ahmadinejad has access to a private elevator on his floor, a source said, and everything he touches is supplied by his aides. His rooms' windowpanes were swapped for bullet-proof glass," the paper reported.

On the topic of Iran's nuclear programme, which Iran insists is for power generation rather than bomb-making, Obama plans to reiterate that the "door is still open" for international engagement, a US security official said on Monday.

<http://www.informationclearinghouse.info/article26414.htm>

An interesting fact about October 2010

**This OCTOBER has 5 Fridays, 5 Saturdays and 5 Sundays, all in 1 month.
It happens once in 823 years. This is considered money bags month.**